The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,061.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

[illegible] having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers is reduced by one-half from the 1st October last, the Bombay Gazette will, from that date, be sent [illegible] Subscribers, who will thus be placed on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following revised scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

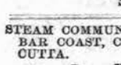
For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin..... 4
„ Ratnagherry	27	„ Colombo..... 5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Galle 7
„ Carwar	28	„ Negapatam 9
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras 11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Coconada 13
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Vizagapatam 14
	Oct.	
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam 14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopsalipore 15
„ Cochin	2	False Point 16
„ Allepey	3	Arrive CALCUTTA..... 17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH..... 20
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao 21
„ Guadur	7	„ Bushire 21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga 24
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas 25
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat..... 27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur 29
		Nov.
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee 1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY 4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 29th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 5th proximo.)

MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,280 gross registered tons, John Templeton, R. N. R., Commander.

This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty-first, and fifteen second, class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class, to Liverpool.....	£50,
2nd Class, ditto	£30;
1st Class, to Suez	£30;

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY;

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£38	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£39	£14- 0
To Trieste.....	£40	£15- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and as the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £12.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class .....£18 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 each; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed: First Class: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

Goods for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager,

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	22	.....	8
Port Said.....	36	24	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	45	32	.....	12
Naples	47	33	.....	13
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Benders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1-30 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 38, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHERRY, CLARET, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the consignees to s bmit to Public Auction, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, the following goods on account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked steamer Breadalbane ex Teazer :

By order of Colonel Beville, 1st Beloochees—

7 Cases 29 dozen fine dry Sherry.
9 ditto 20½ ditto ditto
2 ditto 6 ditto Claret.
2 ditto 6 ditto ditto
7 ditto 40 ditto pints ditto

The above Wines were shipped by the well-known Wine Merchants, Basil Woods and Co., of London.

Also,

1 Case 2 dozen Bottled Fruits
1 ditto 3 boxes 25 lbs. each spare Candles
1 ditto Crushed Sugar, &c.

Ex S. Europa—

D S K—J J B—3 Casks Claret

Ex Teazer—

By order of Messrs. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
N A & S—1 Box Brandy, by H. D. Monnie.
N A & Co—E No. 1—2 Boxes Brandy, by John Exshaw.

The purchasers will have to pay the customs and town duties &c., and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

Bombay, 25th September 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PROVISIONS, OILMANSTORES, SUNDRY GOODS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on account of the underwriters, the undermentioned goods saved from the wreck of the Breadalbane, ex Teazer, all more or less damaged by sea water.

4 cases medicines in bottles.
1 „ Huntley and Palmer's biscuits.
1 „ sundries, cocoa, syringes, &c.
1 „ wearing apparel (ladies').
1 „ Brussels carpets.
2 „ wearing apparel.
1 „ 3 dozens cl ret in pints.
1 „ quinine.
1 „ 3 dozen quarts champagne.
3 „ apparel and sundries.
1 „ preserved meat in tins.
12 „ apparel (ladies').
1 „ preserved provisions, potted meats, fruits, sardines, bac n, &c.
5 „ ditto ditto ditto ditto
15 „ ditto ditto ditto ditto

Also,

57 cases oilmanstores by Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of tapioca, assorted jams, orange and lemon marmalade, cheddar, Berkley and Somerset cheese, vinegar, pickles, salad oil, mustard, sa'sup, plumpuddings, &c., &c.

2 cases 2-9lbs. white windsor and honey soap.

Also,

3 Hogsheads claret.

The purchas rs will have to pay customs and town duties and clear the goods from the warehouse.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a first-class Grand Square Piano, by J. G. Doring and Co., a splendid Cottage ditto by J. Gunther, Carriages, Horses, choice Plants, &c., at Willcornees, Mazagon.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penson, Esq., the same comprising rich Cut Hollow Stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Service, best Plate 4-fd. on, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 5, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Frame, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, Butter Pot, a Mahogany Case containing a set of best King's pattern Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 2 pieces, for 12 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Circular, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, handsome English Velvet Pile Carpets, Centre Ottoman, Lady's Writing and Work Tables, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, a first-rate Slate Bagetelle Table, Bronze and Plated 3 and 4 light Hanging Argand Lamps, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, 1 rosewing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, choice Plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Kesterton.

1 Ditto ditto Park Phaeton with Grey Horse and Harness,

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a splendid Rosewood Harmonium by Alphonse Rodolphe, a full toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer, a first-class English-built Cocuable by Holmes, a pair of Fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, choice Plants, &c., at No. 71, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow occupied by Charles Harris, Esq., No. 71, Malabar Hill, the whole of the Household Furniture, the same comprising rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Service, best Plated-ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Sugar Pot, a set of Spoons and Forks, a Mahogany Case containing handsome Dessert Knives and Forks with mother of pearl handles, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Camp Table in 2 and 3 pieces, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Screens, English Oakwood Dining-room Chairs, richly Carved Circular, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Teapoys, a full-toned Mahogany Square Piano by Schiedmayer, a first-rate Harmonium, Plated and Bronze three, four and nine light Hanging Lamps, a Mahogany Bagatelle Table, Bronze Candelabra, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, choice Plants, few lots of valuable Books, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

One English-built Sociable by Holmes, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Horses and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

One English-built strong Dog-cart.

One handsome strong Bro-s Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 25th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS OF SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY, ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871, on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

NOTICE.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS WILL BE CLOSED THIS DAY, AT 1 P.M.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING Co. (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 216 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1871, at the rate of 9 per cent on the PAID UP CAPITAL, will be PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, to the SHAREHOLDERS on the Register on the 9th September 1871, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company.

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજી ઇ૦ સાગવજી કીરપાલ.

ફ૦ ન૦ NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Ragowjee Kirpall,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

TOBACCO, BY THOMAS BEARS, in Quarter Pound Tins.

GOLD LEAF AROMATIC FIBRE.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

Samples of Cheroots forwarded, post free, on application.

J. NEUBERG.

INDIAN TEAS,

FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb ...	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas	per lb. 2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE.

(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.)

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '63 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto.....	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. This peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	44 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case 64 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended.....	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz.....	34 0
44 0	Ditto Non-pareil extra superior.....	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended.....	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant.....	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Rock, a sound wine.....	15 0
21 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1865.....	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862.....	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862.....	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862.....	23 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended.....	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0

STILL MOSELLES,

23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1864	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862.....	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862.....	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux recommended	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien.....	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Leoville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Lagrois	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Yquem, highly recommended.....	42 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids.....	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine ...	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry.....	30 0
36 0*		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0

PORTS.

18 0	One Grape.....	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended.....	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine.....	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark.....	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf.....	29 0
40 0	Ditto ditto 15 years old.....	36 0

36 0	TENT WINE.....	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine Dark India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	Ditto Pale, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade Mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.....Quarts.
„ 4 „ .....Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ .....Pints.

HOGSHEADS.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED.

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Quarts at Rs 7 per dozen.
Pints at „ 5 „

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EAST, from Calcutta, are informed of the ARRIVAL of the SHIP, and are requested to SEND OFF THEIR BOATS alongside the Ship for their respective CARGO, otherwise the same will be landed by the Master at the risk of the concerned.

Captain Callender will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent Ship East.

Bombay, 23rd September 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after SUNDAY next, the 1st OCTOBER 1871, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect :—

The present 11-20 A.M. Down North East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 10-30 A.M. and arrive at Jubbulpore at 1-30 P.M. the following day.

The present 10-30 A.M. Up Mail Train from Jubbulpore will leave at 9-15 A.M. and will arrive in Bombay at 12-15 P.M. the following day.

The present 12-0 Noon Down South East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 11-0 A.M., Poona at 7-30 P.M., arriving at Kistna at 10-15 A.M., and reaching Raichore at 3-25 P.M. the following day.

The Up South East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 5-45 A.M., Kistna at 1-45 P.M., arriving in Bombay at 11-45 A.M. the following morning, calling at Poona at 4-20 A.M.

The Train now leaving Bombay at 6-0 A.M. will leave as at present, but will reach Nagpore at 12-40 P.M. the following day, instead of at 2-15 P.M. as at present.

The Up Nagpore Train will leave there at 10-0 A.M. and will reach Bombay at 10-20 P.M. as at present.

The Cooria Down and Up Local Trains are made ten minutes earlier than at present.

The Up Local now leaving Tanna at 7-0 A.M. will leave at 6-30 A.M., and will arrive in Bombay at 7-15 A.M. instead of 8-15 A.M. as at present.

On and after 1st October, the Stations at Unger, between Marheh and Mohol, and at Packnee, between Mohol and Shedapore, on the South East Line, will be opened for Passenger Traffic only.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Bill, dated 1st October 1871, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from Rs.	10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from	Rs. 5-4
CLARET JUGS, each „	7-0	FINGER BOWLS, do.	12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair „	8-0	BEER GLASSES, do.	8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen..... „	8-0	SODA WATER, do.	10-8
CLARET do. „	6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from ...	4-8
GREEN HOCK do. „	9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
LIQUEUR do. „	4-8	OVAL DISHES, each „	10-4
PORT do. „	5-4	PICKLE JARS, pair „	6-8
SHERRY do. „	6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair „	2-4
JELLY do. „	5-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz. „	8-0

Well worth the inspection of economical Householders.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Eo. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

NEW SHIKAR BOOK.

In October will be published, in 1 Vol., 4to, Price Rs. 15.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS: SCENES IN CAMP AND JUNGLE.

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORDON CUMMING.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED IN FACSIMILE SEPIA DRAWIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. issue	190
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	309 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Haig, Captain, Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from England.
Moore, Captain, Officiating Pension Paymaster, on leave, from Poona.
Rose, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department, from sick leave, from England.
Sandwith, Colonel, 8th Regiment N.I., from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Haig, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Rose, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Watling, Lieutenant, 23d Regiment N.I., on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 19.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. J. Nisbet, Asst. Conservr. of Forests, extension of sick leave for one year, under sec. 11 of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Leave of absence :—

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, one month's privilege leave, from or after the 15th Oct. 1871, under secs. 19 and 20 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. W. Wilson, Sub-Collr. and Jt. Mag. of the Kistna Dist., for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough, under sec 8 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. F. R H Sharp, Actg. Sub-Collr. and Jt. Mag. of South Arcot, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, under secs. 4, 6, and 7, with antedatary leave for one month, under rule 4 of sec. 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. P O'Ratigan, Exec. Engr. of the third grade, two months' privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. David Starkenburg White to act as Reg. of Assurances, Madras, during the employment of Mr. J. G. Ferrand on other duty, or until further orders.

Koralla Subbarayadu, tahsildar of Nandigama, in the district of Kistna, to be Sub-Regtr. of Assurances of Nandigama.

H. Subba Row, tahsildar of Badwail, in the district of Cuddapah, to be Sub-Regtr. of Assurances of Badwail.

Betamcherla Subba Row, tahsildar of Sirwell, in the district of Kurnool, to be Sub-Regtr. of Assurances of Sirwell.

Kirstnaiyer, Sub-Mag. of Vallam, in the district of Tanjore, to be Sub-Regtr. of Assurances of Vallam.

Narayanssami Biyer, Sub-Mag. of Madhirjunam, in the same district, to be Sub-Regtr. of Assurances of Madhirjunam.

The Rev. Charles Henry Deane, M.A., Actg. Chap. of Saint Thomas' Mount, to have also charge of Palaveram, with retrospective effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the Chaplaincy.

Surg.-Maj. Jonas King Carr, M.D., to be a Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Saint Thomas' Mount.

Under secs. 4 and 5 of the Madras Local Funds' Act, the Govt. are pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be members of Local Fund Board of the Tellicherry Circle :—Madathil Kunnumal Kunjuni Kurup; the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division.

The following transfer is ordered :—Lt. J. F. Dorward, R.E., Exec. Engr. of the 4th grade (on leave), from Godavery to Chingleput, temporarily in charge of the Mount Range.

The Rev. John Murphy, L.L.D, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 30th ultimo.

Under sec. 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned officers are invested with the powers of a Sub Mag. of the first class :—

Mr. William Alexander Willock, Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the district of Vizagapatam.

Mallempalguna Jagannadha Row, Sub-Mag. of the Palkonda taluq, in the Vizagapatam district.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence, under sec. 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules (amended) :—

M. V. Raghavah, District Munsiff of Cumbum, in the zillah of Nundial, for three months.

Mr. F. T Bagshaw, Prob. Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey, has been granted two months privilege leave, under the resolution of the Govt. of India, No. 1,076 of 9th June 1871.

The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. Elliot, Actg. Talook Overseer, Pooddatore range, Cuddapah district (vide Notification No. 17, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 9th May, 1871), is hereby cancelled.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr. J. P. Schmidt, Inspr. of Police, Bellary, for thirty days, under the resolution of the Govt. of India, dated 9th June 1871, No. 1,067, Financial Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 36th Reg. N.I.—Lt. Henry Thomas Harris, Capt. in S C, to have the position of Capt., vice Bird, deceased, dated 9th Sept. 1871.

Surg. James Edward Dickenson, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg. Maj. from the 10th Sept. 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe—Maj. J. Crawford, of the S. C., Offg. W. Officer 15th Reg. N. I., on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The following transfers have been made :—

Royal Engineers, Imperial List—Lts. F. S. Shepherd, and J. E. Dorward, from Bengal to Madras Presidency; Lts. E. F. Leach, J. E. Broadbent, M. F. Sale, Bowen, R. Harvey, W. R. Purchas, C. H. M Kensington, and C. H. Brookes, from Madras to Bengal Presidency; Lt. M. H.-G. Goldie, from Madras to Bombay Presidency.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Sep. 20.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lt.-Col. Clements Thomas Hallett, Dist. Supt. of Police, Allygurh, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 10th Oct. next.

Mr. Fred. Henvey, officiating Jun. Sec. to Govt., N.W.P., on privilege leave, furlough to Europe for one year eight months and eighteen days, with effect from the 1st Nov. next, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. George Lukis Laing, Deputy Collr. of Jhansie, furlough to Europe for one year eleven months and seventeen days, with effect from the 1st Oct., together with thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. Wm. Young, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Goruckpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Oct. next.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments and posting :—

Mr. George Carmichael Smyth to officiate as Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. J. Chande, Ins. of Police, to officiate as Dist. Supt. of Police, Allygarh, during the absence on leave of Lt.-Col. Hallett, or until further orders.

Consequent on the retirement by Mr. Charles Paget Carmichael of the office of Insp.-Gen. of Police, N. W. P., the following Police officers will revert to their substantive appointments, with effect from the 15th Aug. last :—

Lt.-Col. Edmund Tyrwhitt, officiating Insp. Gen. to be a Dep. Insp. Gen. of Police.

Major Thomas Dennehy, officiating Deputy Insp. Gen. to be a Dist. Supt. of Police of the 1st grade.

Lt.-Col. Clements Thomas Hallett, officiating Dist. Supt. of Police of the 1st grade, to be a Supt. of the 1st grade.

Capt Horatio Nelson Noble, officiating Dist. Supt. of Police of the 2nd grade, to be a Supt. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. Richard Waddington, officiating Dist. Supt. of Police of the 3rd grade, to be a Supt. of the 4th grade.

Lieut. R. J. Young, officiating Dist. Supt. of Police of the 4th grade, to be a Supt. of the 5th grade.

Mr. R. J. Whitten, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Collector of Customs of the 3rd grade at Agra.

Mr. Archibald Reid Swiney Pollock to revert to his post as Mag. and Collr. of Mirzapore, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. George Pocklington Money.

Mr. James Simson to revert to his post as Offg. Mag. and Collr. of Azimgurh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Pollock.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Lt. W. H. Clarke, R.E., Exec. Engr., 4th grade, Punjab, having forfeited his appointment in the P. W. Depart., by being absent on leave beyond two years, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Depart., with effect from the 30th August 1871.

The services of Mr. W. Synnott, offg. Collr. of Customs, Hissar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Depart. of Agricul. Rev. and Com., for employment as Personal Assistant to the Commissr. of Inland Customs.

Mr. W. T. Blewitt, Collr. of Inland Customs, 2nd grade, Delhi, is promoted to the 1st grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Futel Rahaman	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug. 14.
	Kad	Callender	Calcutta, July 27.
	Ellora (s)	Babot	Hongkong, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Sincathra	Doran	Kurrachee.
	Mariarah	Nacoda	Chittagong.
	Mariam (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Sir Batle Frere (s)	Hibbert	Malabar Coast.

The steamer Euxine, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Mahratta (s)	Lang	Bombay, Aug. 29.
	Canada	Cooper	Rio Janeiro, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
20	Satara (s)		
	Nimrod		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
20	Meinam (F S)	Calcutta.
	Bangalore (s)	Suez.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
20	Meinam (F S)	Galle.
	Bangalore (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore (s), 3 bales wool, K Nansee; 3 bales wool, C Nensee.
Pursia (s) 150 bags saltpetre, L Sequeo.
Bagdad (s), 250 packages wet dates, M Thackersee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 126 cwts horns, H Noorin mod.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), 236 bales cotton, A Ha'Sboy; 23 chests M opium, S Nuseerunjee; 26 chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 94 chests M opium, David Sasson & Co; 93 chests M opium, S Surdarmul; 7 chests M opium, E D Jungrana; 43 chests M opium, S Motelall; 23 chests M opium, D Jamsoon; 23 chests M opium, G Seengtanee; 17 chests M opium, S Mucunrana.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s), 57 chests M opium, S Motelall.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Upcountry Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

A CONCERT IN AID OF THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

Will be given in the TOWN HALL on

THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1871,

At 9 o'clock P.M., precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture, "La Dame Blanche" ..... Boïeldieu.
2. Chorus, " Oh ! who will o'er the Downs" ..... R. L. Pearsall.
3. Baritone Solo, " Where is another, sweet as my Sweet ?" ..... Sullivan.
4. Double Quartett, " Summer Song" ..... Mun'elsohn.
5. Messe Solennelle ..... J. Schmuck.

(Kyrie, Gloria, Sui Sollis, Qnonian, Cum Sancto Spiritu, with Orchestral accompaniment.)

PART II.

1. Overture, " Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
2. Quartett, " The Two Roses" ..... Werner.
3. Violin Solo, " Souvenirs d'Ernst." .....
4. Baritone Solo, " The Storm." ..... Hullah.
5. Chorus, " Turkish Drinking Song." ..... Mun'elsohn.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 each ; Side Seats, Re. 3.

Tickets may be had of MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and MESSRS. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Elphinstone Circle. A Rough Sketch of the Reserved Seats may be seen at either of the above Addresses.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ABRAHAM—September 24th, at Rampart Row, Fort, the wife of E. J. Abraham, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

COATES—August 9th, 40 miles from Bushire, Captain M. Coates, s. s. Mula, aged 35 years 8 months, deeply regretted by those who knew him.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDIS—September 16th, at La Martiniere, Calcutta, Mrs. Jas. A. Aldis, of a daughter.
BABINGTON—September 17th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Colonel J. H. M. Babington, Staff Corps, of a daughter.
BLANEY—September 14th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain C. H. Blaney, of a daughter.
BYRNE—September 17th, at Lahore, Mrs. E. Simpson Byrne, of a daughter.
CRANSTON—September 18th, the wife of Mr. William Cranston, of a son.
HANKEY—September 12th, at Chittagong, the wife of Herbert Hankey, Esq., C.S., of a son.
JEBB—September 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. S. Jebb, Esq., of a daughter.
MATESON—September 19th, at 57, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Charles Mateson, Esq., of a son.
MCRAE—September 16th, at Doorjah Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of A. McRae, of a daughter.
SHAW—September 13th, at Mooltan, the wife of Mr. A. R. Shaw, Collector, Inland Customs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARBOZA—September 16th, at Calicut, Mrs. P. M. Barboza, aged 34 years, the beloved wife of Mr. W. A. Barboza
CONNELL—September 13th, at Nowgong, Andrew, the beloved and only son of Conductor A. Connell, Public Works Department, aged 5 years and 2 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1871.

WE are glad to see, from a despatch of the Duke of Argyll, that it is now proposed to remedy the mischief done to the trade of India by the sudden abolition of the Indian Navy nine years ago. The Indian Navy was famous for nothing so much as for the excellent surveys made by its officers in the Eastern seas, and it now turns out that since the service was done away with absolutely nothing has been done towards surveying even the gulfs and harbours of India. To give one or two instances, it is clear from the papers published along with the Duke's despatch that there are splendid harbours in Kattywar, from which the whole of the cotton of that country might be sent direct to England instead of being brought down to Bombay. "Seraya Bunder," says Captain Taylor, "and Poshetra have naturally safer, deeper, and more landlocked harbours than Bombay, besides being two or three days near to the Red Sea and the Suez Canal;" and these harbours are deficient in hardly anything but lights to show the ships the way into the port. Another instance of neglect given by Captain Taylor is with reference to the cutting of a deep channel between Ceylon and India, that shipping may avoid the dangerous navigation round the south and west coasts of Ceylon. "Nine years ago," he says, "the report of a Parliamentary Committee on this very subject stated that surveys were certainly called for with reference to the navigation of the Gulf of Manaar. Has any fresh survey of the locality been executed? No. The subject has slumbered for the last nine years." The Duke of Argyll now recommends the Government of India to create a local service, under a Marine Surveyor-General, for the purpose of completing the surveys so suddenly and rashly interrupted.

AMONG various items of home news, we read, that on the 22nd August, in accordance with a time-honoured custom, the Master and Wardens of the Fruiterers Company presented the Lord Mayor with a choice assortment of fruit in season : a pretty present, no doubt, composed of velvety peaches, luscious nectarines, golden apricots, and such like, but alas!—beware of Wardens and their gifts—the custom was not in all respects accomplished until the Lord Mayor had courteously invited the Master and all the Wardens to a banquet at the Mansion House in return. We all know what kind of feast is meant by a Mansion House banquet, and may amuse ourselves, if so inclined, by calculating the cost of all the turtle, venison, and champagne consumed at a gastronomical orgie given for the benefit of a city company. Anyway, and whether we refresh our knowledge of Cocker or not, it is very easy to suppose that the expense of the feast exceeds the cost of the fruit, and further even to perceive a striking resemblance between the time-honoured custom of the Fruiterers Company and the *dustoor* of the natives of India in a like matter.

Verdant travellers in the East are almost certain, when publishing an account of their rambles, to allude in laudatory terms to the graceful and kindly practice in use among the natives of offering trays of fruit to the stranger; but, for our own part, we must confess that the practice is little short of an abomination to us as a system of mendicancy very artfully contrived to conjure rupees from our pockets in and out of season. We should very gladly purchase good mangoes, oranges, grapes, or other fruit at a fair price if we could get them; but it seems a preposterous, if time-honoured, custom, that any shrewd native should be at liberty, through the purchase of one rupee's worth of unripe or decayed fruit in the bazaars, to mulct the unfortunate to whom with much ceremony he presents it of treble the value in money of the gift. We do not like such gifts: they smack too much of the Fruiterers Company for our taste; nevertheless there are certain seasons of the Indian year when it is very difficult for the Anglo-Indian to avoid being fleeced by the mild Hindoo serving under him on the plea of presents consisting of fruits or flowers. New Year's Day, Christmas Day and the anniversaries of certain heathen festivals and saturnalia, are, we confess, days full of irritation for us on this account; but how refuse to pay good coin of Her Majesty's realm for stinking necklaces composed of je-samine blossom, gilded limes, or sour oranges? The Hindoo's notions of politeness are conservative and nice to a degree, and, if master won't pay, why then, master no gentleman. Few Englishmen are indifferent to the opprobrious epithet of snob even when translated into the vernaculars and used by a native. John Bull in Hindostan, therefore, will commonly submit to be adorned with his flowery necklace, looking very much like a pet ass under the operation, and, though grumblingly, his rupees will be forthcoming to satisfy the fanciful extortion of too poetical aborigines. And it is his best policy, also, to bow his head to the sacrificial garland; for should he curtly say nay to the tray and wreathe bearers, it is pretty certain that his domestic servants, his sepoys, his peons and writers, or whatever class of native society his tormenters belong to, will sulk for months afterwards—sulk, perhaps, more persistently and disagreeably than if he gave them a thrashing all round with a good oaken towel as a commemoration of the festive day. It is a pity that it should be so, for positively there is something inexpressibly irritating in the too frequent spectacle of the fat *Dubash* or *Subadar*, greasy writer or oilier butler, heading a train of riff-raff cooly *logue*, many of them afflicted with cutaneous affections no doubt, but all bearing choleraic fruit or the coarsest and commonest of flowers in trays on their heads for the discomfort of the victim regarding the procession's progress in no sweet temper from his study or verandah.

See how slowly they approach, stopping to discourse now and then with master's servants upon master's domestic and pecuniary affairs! Delay in a case of this nature is frightfully aggravating. Master, perhaps drawing up an exhaustive report upon the resources of his district for the ultimate information of Government, or studying the art of war as practised by the British Horse Guards, or balancing a ledger that seems all *per contra*, knows right well that he is in for it; that his time will inevitably be wasted in flattering and lying speeches enlivened by copious eructations and spitting on the part of the deputation; that his pocket will suffer in cash; that his servants—especially the most useful among them, ever the case—will be grievously afflicted with "leetle" belly pain, and too much fever for a week *in futuro*, the consequence of over-indulgence in the contents of the hateful trays, but he must not swear, or vent his displeasure in any milder form. England expects every man to do his duty, and duty in this instance means a smiling visage, however bitter the heart, and compliments, upon the Spanish model, full of sound, but signifying nothing.

Christmas in the East!—*This* is Christmas in the East, New Year's Day in the East, the *Moharrum* in the East, the *Dusserah* in the East, a hundred miserable anniversaries in the East! Stinks and sweetmeats, fruits and flowers, speeches and sentiment are our liveliest recollections of our own and native holidays, and the remembrances are not agreeable. Faugh! they smell i th' nose, even as we write. With much honour comes much trouble—never was a proverb more applicable to an instance than here!—to be compelled to distract one's thoughts from the occupations above alluded to, from the inscrutable, as Lord Lytton would say; to finger gold leaf, the modern type of the ancient pagoda tree on sickly limes; to smell jessamine redolent of hideous nautch girls, and to make baby speeches, to babies preternaturally acute in some matters, is a trial too severe for most men, and yet there are some so silly as to pile up their burden in the innocence of their hearts to a pile truly monstrous!

A word of advice to the wise, as the quack advertisments have it. Never, no matter what the provocation, disclose to the native-inquiring mind the date of a brithday, a wedding day, or indeed any red letter day in one's calendar. The consequences are frightful, and we speak from practical experience in saying, that the morning of the auspicious anniversary will be ushered in with fruiterers' and florists' deputations in maddening abundance, while its eve will be closed with rioting and intoxication to which master's liquor chest will lend an unseemly activity. Every half naked wretch who ever was, or ever hopes to be, an eater of master's salt, will claim his privilege to pester master with his filthy advances disguised in fruit and flowers; and yet such is the tradition, the time-honoured and sweetly poetical custom of the East about which our romancers write so prettily, and which seems, after a fashion, to have lately bothered the Lord Mayor of London five thousand miles away. After a fashion, for his Lordship's predicament is certainly worse than ours. Heaven be thanked, we, at least, have not to invite to dinner the votaries of Flora and Pomona as the reward of their exceedingly profitable worship of those deities. No; happily our nuisances can have their stomachs distended with rice, even to the bursting stage, at the moderate cost of a few rupees; and, truth will out, it is a melancholy consolation to think what indigestive pangs must be the consequence of their floral tricks upon the Sahib! India is progressing in enlightenment, we are told upon all sides, but more especially in the native papers. Can enlightenment do nothing to abolish the grievance of which, as Anglo-Indians, we sorely complain? Cannot Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, or Miss Carpenter, some philanthropist, black or white, sweep away with the celibacy of widows, and the orgies of the pagodas, a saturnalia of fruit and flowers peculiarly directed against the groaning Briton of the East? Could they do so—relieve us of the sight of the hateful complimentary trays in the future—they would merit the gratitude of every Anglo-Indian; of indeed everyone not directly interested in the profits of a highly profitable business we should say.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Bombay for Poona on Saturday afternoon.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. WRIGHT, C.B., has been gazetted as Deputy Adjutant General in succession to Brigadier-General T. F. Wilson, C.B.

MURREE has been the scene of a sad accident. Mrs. Martin, the wife of Major Martin, the Deputy Paymaster, has been killed by being precipitated with her horse over a khud.

THE Calcutta *Daily Examiner* hears that a proposal has recently been made to remove the Indian Convict Establishment from the Straits' Settlements.

CORRESPONDENCE has lately passed between the Government of India and that of Bengal on the subject of the proposed reduction in the number of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the Lower Provinces.

IT is reported in Hongkong that Senor M. del Cano, Spanish Consul at Macao, has received a telegram from his Government to the effect that Chinese emigration to Cuba is *not* (the decree of the 27th April last notwithstanding) to be discontinued.

THE Government of Madras have notified to the several Collectors that, as it is probable that cholera will be prevalent at Mecca this year, they are to recommend to persons intending to make a pilgrimage to Mecca to defer their journey for the present.

THE *Englishman* believes the *Pioneer's* announcement, that Colonel Anderson, of the 34th N. I., had been appointed to take the place of Colonel Macleod in the Looshai Campaign, to be incorrect, and that Captain Anderson, of the 23rd Native Infantry, is the officer appointed.

THE *Friend of India*, writing about the capture of Linkat Ali, says—"There cannot be a doubt however, have French men become to consider of the masterly arrangements of the Bombay Commissioner of Police, and of the officers by whom he was assisted. The capture of such a man is no small event, and it has been effected admirably."

THE Commissioner of Patna is reported to have recommended to the Bengal Government that Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the Judge of Patna, and Lalla Ishri Persad, the Deputy Magistrate, who investigated the Wahabee cases lately tried, should be both transferred to some other district. It is expected that Mr. Prinsep will be transferred to Hooghly.

THE Calcutta Commissioner of Police has received orders from the Bengal Government to make the most strict enquiries into all the facts connected with the murder of the late Chief Justice, with a view to tracing satisfactorily the reasons which induced the murderer to commit the crime. The assassin's friends and connections are, if possible, to be discovered, and his antecedents to be enquired into.

A BAREILLY correspondent assures the *Pioneer* that the jail-rioters themselves, when examined as to the motive of their outbreak, scouted the idea of the "Brahminical thread order" having anything to do with it. Their reason was solely, according to the correspondent, to escape the transportation for life to which they were sentenced, and which sentence was to have been carried into effect within a few days of the outbreak.

THE Hongkong paper has heard that the Chinese Government have determined upon the carrying out of the suggestion of sending some young Chinese to the Western countries to study their sciences and arts. Mr. Yung Wing, a Chinese gentleman who has been educated in the Yale College, has, it is said, been engaged to take charge of thirty students to America, and the Chinese Government has voted a grant of 1,000,000 taels to meet all the expenses for the ensuing ten years. The number of students will be yearly increased by batches of thirty.

THE Secretary of State, in a recent despatch to the Government of India, has desired that the rate of exchange fixed for officers' remittances and effects may be adopted in the recovery in India, from civil engineers, mechanics, and others, of the portions of their salaries which have been made payable to their families in England, and has also requested that the privilege of making family allotments in future, be strictly confined to the class of mechanics, boilermakers, &c., who would probably find it difficult to make remittances through ordinary channels.

THE Bengal Government's weekly statement of the rainfall and crops up to 16th instant gives accounts which are on the whole encouraging. The prospects in Jessore district are reported "Much brighter; waters subsiding. Much of the Amun escaped destruction by the water being timely drained off." Of the district of Nuddea, it is reported—"Crops much damaged by floods: water gradually going down." The Moorshedabad date is the 16th, and then the river was going down slowly, but steadily. On the 15th the river was rising again at Bhaugulpore, while on the 16th it was falling at Monghyr. At Maldah, on the 15th, the water was subsiding, but fever was prevalent. In Pooree and some other parts of Orissa there have been droughts on a small scale, and the ryots of Parikud are leaving their villages for want of rain.

WE (*Athenæum*) understand that the following appointments have been sanctioned by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army:—Colonel Arthur Howlet, officiating Quartermaster General, to be Quartermaster General, Fort Saint George, pending the confirmation of the Horse Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Peyton, formerly Assistant Quartermaster General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to be Deputy Quartermaster General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Drury, who vacates, the latter officer continuing to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General until the arrival of Colonel Peyton from furlough; and Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Deputy Adjutant General, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Travers, who vacates, the latter continuing to officiate in his present grade until the arrival of the former officer from leave.

PARIS LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 28TH AUGUST.

IN spite of the absorbing interest which French affairs have excited during the last year, it is not saying too much to state that France and its capital are still the cynosure of all eyes. Whether we consider it in the unprecedented political contest which all parties and factions are carrying on in the National Assembly, or in the gigantic efforts it is making to raise its material interests from the desperate condition to which the late war has reduced them, scarcely a day elapses without a surprise of some kind having kept its mark on it. *Les jours se succèdent, mais ne ressemblent pas*, and so rapid are the changes in the political horizon, that he whose duty it is to chronicle them as they occur experiences the same difficulty that a painter has in seizing the variegated hues of a sunset. The conscientious historian who some fifty years hence will take upon himself to write the history of France will find more material in the present eventful times than he has dreamt of in historic philosophy. As in seeking the cause of any great political crisis we are always able to form a more trustworthy, if not more accurate, judgment by diving into the past, so in the present subversion of men and things, it is best to let Time, the great leveller of difficulties, place sufficient distance between us and the monster before we attempt to account for his origin and existence. Without, however, entering upon any idle speculation respecting the primary cause of the exciting complication of circumstances, we may hazard an opinion that the violent energy with which citizens are now assailing one another on their political principles and dogmas is to be traced to the *insouciance* which was engendered and encouraged by the lax parental Government. For well nigh twenty years the intellectual spirit of the French nation has been growing in an artificial atmosphere, which, by sapping the vigour of its political ambition and enthusiasm, deprived it of the power of self-control when the time came for original and decisive action. The revolution of the 4th of September, as it is the fashion to denominate the successful rioting of a few roughs after the battle of Sedan, was the first example of what a nation that has lost the habit of managing its own affairs may be driven to accept at a time when its dearest interests are at stake. After a period of storm in which the State-ship, piloted by unskilled and unpractical men, was so battered and broken, that it came out of the trial little better than a wreck—and a wreck of the most desperate character—a national and freely elected Government was secured. The February Assembly was, although founded on the most elementary principles, a constitutional government, and as such was eminently fitted to discharge the urgent duties which called it into existence. With a statesman of vast experience and energy at its head, no time was lost, and no opportunity neglected. The preliminaries of peace were arranged, peace itself was concluded, and every effort was made to bring about a speedy restoration of order in the internal as well as the external affairs of the country. Unfortunately, whilst the National Assembly was doing everything to deserve success, there was an inevitable catastrophe in store for it—the insurrection of the 18th March. While the roar of battle with all its hideous consequences was still fresh in the minds of all, a still more horrible contest arose—the armed population of the Capital declared war against the exhausted population of the Provinces. A period of revolution set in, and it required the undaunted efforts of the friends of order to crush the Parisian rebellion out of existence after a struggle unprecedented for its violence in the annals of civil warfare. Pent-up passion and deluded hope were undoubtedly the immediate cause of this all but successful insurrection, and if for the first time in the history of France a Parisian revolutionary Government was not able to impose itself on the whole country, the fact must be attributed to the stern practical sense of M. Thiers. Now that the peril is past, and that the representatives of the country are able to deliberate without any extraordinary pressure being brought to bear on their judgments, it is only natural that they should seek to replace the Empire, or former institutions of France, by a solid and stable Constitution. So inured, however, have Frenchmen become to consider the moral and material welfare of their country as dependent on the will of some one master-mind, that, while attemping to change the form and name of the government, they unconsciously retain the substance. Thus it is that the National Assembly is a parliamentary form to which the name of Republic has been given, but whose whole executive power is practically embodied in the person of one man, who as Chief of the State, bears a remarkable analogy to any other Dictator. Far be it from my intention to express censure where among the first I am persuaded that the difficulties in the way of introducing anything approaching to self-government are for the present all but insurmountable. Indeed, it would almost seem as if, to use a vulgar metaphor, the cure could only be effected by a hair of the dog that bit us! It is universally allowed that there is no Government so favourable to the organisation and discipline of an army as that of an intelligent despot, and it may also be allowed that in an assembly of men who, as Carlyle would have said, are 750 *weak*, there may be a want amounting to a positive necessity of an influential leader. It may be said that in directing the affairs of France M. Thiers is not backed by the material strength which was ever ready to the hand of his predecessor; but if we examine the nature of the moral authority by the help of which he commands, we cannot but come to the conclusion that his present threat of resignation must exercise as great an influence over the people as a military review was wont to do under Napoleon III. M. Rivet's proposition, if accepted, will have the result of giving France a Constitution which to all intents and purposes is the same as that of 1852. The French nation will then be in exactly the same position as it was on the 4th of September and on the 8th February, when it became the prey of a Government which it had not the right to modify, advise, or overthrow, and when it was obliged to look on as might a disinterested spectator while catastrophe upon catastrophe was being heaped upon the country. The essence of the Rivet proposition is to allot to M. Thiers a Cabinet of irresponsible Ministers, who are to follow diligently and blindly the Executive's personal policy. It is said that M. Thiers in his heart approves the proposition in so far that it ensures his presidency for three years, and relieves him from the necessity of maintaining his political equilibrium between opposite parties. But as the author of the celebrated maxim, "*Le roi regne et ne gouverne pas*," he is far more inclined to reign in company with responsible Ministers than to expose himself to the continual attacks which would be made against his person were it understood that he alone was responsible. With a statesman like M. Thiers, whose whole life has been spent in the midst of most important political struggles, it is thought by most reflecting persons the height of folly to contemplate turning him into a temporary Constitutional king. His proper place is considered to be where an active and confident intellect is required. Is not more prudent, they ask, until a definite Constitution has been adopted in France, to allow him to exercise in all its attributes the executive power, with the one absolute condition that the Assembly shall always be able to deprive him of that power whenever in the opinion of the House he misused it? Without this last condition it is evident that the fate of the country is in the hand of one man, and be the Government Imperial, Royalist, or Republican, that must always be fatal to stability. Nothing can well be more striking to a foreigner than the continually repeated remark which is heard in the House, in the streets, and in short everywhere, "If the proposition of Rivet is not accepted, M. Thiers will resign, and leave France to shift for herself when everything is ruin and desolation." Nothing short of another revolution is expected from such a resignation. However much the French may justly admire their great statesman, these extraordinary lamentations must surely make us look upon the present generation of Frenchmen as greatly inferior to the former one. M. Thiers may be considered the most capable man in France, but surely this does not imply that capable men are not in existence. If so, when, in the natural course of things M. Thiers has ceased to exist, the future of France had better be considered doomed and buried with him.

30TH AUGUST.

In my last letter I alluded to M. Rivet's proposition respecting the prolongation of powers to be granted to M. Thiers. The great question at issue is, whether M. Thiers shall remain in office as Chief of the Executive by sufferance or by preference. He himself—as a thorough patriot—has become weary of the provisional *statu quo*, weary of continually mainta

by the diabolical nature of the act by which it has been caused.

B. NEWMAN, Master.

Trades' Rooms ; September 21st.

The Sessions of the High Court have been adjourned till to-morrow, and the Police and Small Cause Courts have been closed for the day.

The ships in the river have hoisted their flags half mast.

The remains of the late Chief Justice were removed from his house in Russell Street soon after 5 P.M. last night, and the hearse was followed to the cemetery in the Circular Road by a vast assembly of mourners, every class of the European community being represented, and a large number of natives joining the procession, which must have extended the whole distance from Russell Street to the burial-ground.

As the cortège began to move, minute guns were fired from Fort William. The burial service was read by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, an immense assembly of mourners surrounding the grave.

The scene was most impressive, and the countless number of all classes who filled the cemetery showed how sincerely beloved and respected the late lamented gentleman had been. The coffin was lowered into the grave by twelve English sailors, and the tablet bore the simple inscription in white letters :—

JOHN PAXTON NORMAN.
DIED 21st SEPTEMBER 1871.
AGED 51.

Long after the sad ceremony was over, the stream of men continued to flow towards the cemetery, which was not deserted till nightfall.

THE PRESS ON THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. NORMAN.

We give below extracts from articles written by different newspapers on the assassination of Mr. Justice Norman :—

(*Englishman.*)

"And all the city was moved!" We can find no fitter words in which to express the general feeling of sorrow and indignation at the untimely fate of one who was a household word in many a phase of Calcutta society, and we mourn for the loss of that gentle heart, of that kindly voice, which we have been so long accustomed to associate with the name of John Paxton Norman. Amongst his own countrymen in India, we do not suppose that he ever had an enemy, whilst his friends were legion, "because they were many."

And rightly were they so, for no man better deserved friendship than he who has just now passed away from us. Unaffectedly kind and genial, ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who needed, modest and unobtrusive, Nathaniel-like, a man without guile, was the late Chief Justice ; and we believe that every one in Calcutta will endorse the words with which we build our "In memoriam." He was a true, noble-hearted gentleman, and has "died in his harness, as a good knight should."

For obvious reasons we refrain from all allusion to the details of the inquiry now being made by the police in connection with the assassination of the late Chief Justice. Rumour has, of course, been busy in town regarding the motives and character of the assassin, but it would be worse than idle to lend our columns to the dissemination of unauthenticated and contradictory reports. Even the circumstances of the assassination are variously related by different eye-witnesses, and a comparison of their evidence will probably lead to some corrections in the brief narrative already before the public. The full lesson to be derived from the event which has thrown so deep a gloom over the community cannot be read until the inquiry is completed and its result made known to the world. There is, however, one obvious warning to be derived from it, and the sooner that is understood and acted upon the better. That want of due form and ceremony which is so characteristic of our exile in this country, and which we have so often commented upon as indecent and unsuited to Oriental ideas, is now shown to be also dangerous. It is simply a scandalous thing that the first Judge of the highest Court of Justice in the country should have to elbow his way to his seat on the bench through a crowd of natives unheralded, unpreceded, and unaccompanied by any one but a chuprassee with an umbrella. In the days when more account was taken of native feeling and more care of English dignity than now, this was not the case. Whoever are responsible for this mean and slovenly mode of ruling have much more to answer for than mere contempt of appearances. Had the late Mr. Justice Norman been simply attended as the dignity of his office required, we have no hesitation in saying he would still be serving his country ; and were every Judge suitably attended and surrounded, the gain in respect for authority that would follow would be worth a dozen regiments to the British Government.

(*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 22.)

A terrible shock was communicated to the Calcutta community on Wednesday morning as soon as it became known that Mr. Chief Justice Norman had been murderously attacked on the threshold of that Court in which he has sat for so many years. That a Judge so universally respected by all classes of the community, and particularly by the members of the legal profession, should have been seized upon as the victim for this wretched murderer's weapon, was felt indeed to be a public calamity. It is difficult, in the face of the meagre details that came out at the Police Court yesterday, to form any opinion upon the subject. We deem it unfortunate, however, that the prisoner was taken so summarily as he was before the magistrate yesterday. As it is now, the case is taken completely out of the hands of the detective force, who for obvious reasons, it seems to us, might have been usefully employed in clearing away some of the mystery that at present hangs round the event.

(*Daily Examiner*, Sept. 22.)

Various rumours are afloat as to who the assassin is, whence he came, and the character of the motive which actuated him. His insanity is considered, and rightly we deem, to be feigned. The natives had a story immediately amongst them, that the Officiating Chief Justice had some time ago sentenced the man's brother to transportation, and that it was in revenge for that he had now attempted to take his Lordship's life.

(*Pioneer*, Sept. 23)

The assassination of a public functionary, in revenge (as we must fear) for the honest performance of his duty, is an event calculated to produce consternation in any community. In the particular case which is now electrifying Calcutta with astonishment and alarm, such a catastrophe could not have befallen a more blameless man. Of not conspicuous reputation at home, but still favourably known by a valuable treatise on the "Law and Practice of Lunacy," Mr. Norman came out in 1862 as one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court in Calcutta, at rather a later period of life than that at which such appointments are usually accepted. If not possessed of the learning and the acumen of a Peacock, or the dash and intellectual energy of a Wells, he has still always been looked upon a sound man, and—given time and due reflection—generally arrived at decisions which produced public satisfaction. Although not the first, perhaps, to perceive a subtlety, it was sure to come duly under consideration in the course of his painstaking ; and his understanding, added to a certain instinct of the right, brought him at last to the tenable conclusion, though livelier intuitions may have been for some little time awaiting the coroner, touching the death of Laxmon Gungoo (a coachman in the employ of Lieutenant Graham, R.A.), who, it will be remembered, was found dead in a stable at Colaba on the 15th instant. From the medical evidence it turned out that the man's death was caused by oxalic acid, which he had voluntarily administered to himself, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the High Court, on Saturday last, the case of Morlidhur Girdhur v. R. J. Abraham, being a summary suit, was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 1,250 on a promissory note dated 13th June 1871, payable on demand. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,250, with interest at 6 per cent. from 13th June 1871 till judgment, further interest till payment, and costs Rs. 270. Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo S. Gharud, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Friday at the Carnac Bunder on the body of one Moolchund Ishwur. From the evidence it appeared that on Friday afternoon a cartman was rolling a bale of piece goods off some bags of sugar, when the deceased passed close underneath the cart, and the bale fell on him and knocked him down. He was severely hurt, and died in about quarter of an hour after he received the injury. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull occasioned by a bale of piece goods accidentally falling upon him.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. NORMAN.—The event of the week has been the assassination of Chief Justice Norman at Calcutta, in broad day, as he was descending from his carriage to enter the Court. The assassin, said to be a Punjaubee Mahomedan, was arrested after violent resistance. One naturally, whether justly or not remains to be seen, connects this with the recent outrages in Lahore, and other indications of bad feeling on the part of a portion of the Mussulman population. What is remarkable is the fact that the Moulvie Liakat Ali, one of the arch-villains of the mutiny, has been for years living in Bombay, 'privately inculcating sedition, and preaching a new *Jehad* wherever he could find men willing to listen,' without having been denounced by any of those who heard him. Two persons at length reported him to the Governor, but these persons remain *incognito*, and it would perhaps not be a safe thing for them to be known. And there does not appear the least reason to doubt that such *crescentaders* are scattered over the country and are listened to by thousands. The remark is made that Mahomedans have not been fairly treated in the distribution of offices. It is notorious, however, that the Mahomedans have been very reluctant, as a body, to avail themselves of the advantages of English education ; they owe it to themselves if Hindoos and Parsees have outstripped them in the race for offices.—*Bombay Guardian*.

LIQUOR SHOPS.—The *Witness* (Lucknow) having denounced liquor-shops, another journal complained that no practical way of putting an end to the evil was suggested. But the *Witness* says :—

"We did suggest a very practical plan, viz., to 'abolish them summarily at whatever cost.' This would be done now, but every year it is becoming more difficult. Drunkenness over the growing type is spreading rapidly among the natives, and bids fair in some localities to more than counteract whatever moral influence education is exerting. Our plan is to send the police to these plague-shops with orders to destroy the liquor found on the premises, and arrest and bring before the magistrate the plague-vendors who own them. Let the magistrate be empowered to punish the offence by fine or imprisonment, or both, and very soon the consumption will be reduced to a minimum, and a Christian Government will be relieved of the frightful responsibility of deliberately fostering a vice which everywhere makes havoc of both life and morals. Does our contemporary understand us now ?"

We agree with our contemporary, that this is a very practical plan. If a scorpion is near you put your heel on it and crush it. But there is not the slightest hope that Governments such as now exist will extinguish the evil in this way. Meanwhile, could not Government be brought to adopt a permissive bill, allowing the inhabitants of a district to exclude such shops if they will ? And could not the conditions of license in a place like Bombay be made more and more stringent from year to year, so as to diminish the number of shops ? The answer generally at hand is that illicit distillation will be stimulated. This is a matter for the police to look after. The appetite for drink, while yet incipient, is easily overcome when the temptation is not present ; and there can be no question that the consumption of liquor will be materially diminished by the closing of grog shops.—*Bombay Guardian*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST AUGUST.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the above collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st August, we learn that the fall of rain was scanty, and therefore unfavourable to the crops. Fever and ague prevailed to a slight extent in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, informs us that the rabbee had been sown over considerable tracts of country. Sowing operations were now for the most part suspended owing to want of moisture in the soil. In one part of the Ankola talooks, there had been an excess of rain. The state of public health was good. Slight cholera was reported in Newassa, Sungumnair, and Ankola talookas.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—During the fortnight under report the fall of rain was seasonable and plentiful throughout most parts of the district. It had on the whole proved very useful to the crops, though they have suffered to a greater or less extent from the previous drought. In most parts of the Malseerus talooka and in petta Khundalla, where the fall of rain was scanty, the first sowing of khureef crops had not commenced, and the season for sowing them had nearly passed away. The state of public health was good, with the exception of two talookas, where fever prevailed slightly.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SHIP ATHENE obtained her port clearance, and sailed last Saturday for London.—*Sind News*, Sept. 18.

THE SHIP MAGELLAN, Captain Hughes, left this on the 14th instant for Point de Galle, in ballast.—*Ibid.*

THE BRIG 'FUTEL RAHMAN, 436 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 23rd instant from Jeddah with a general cargo.

THE SHIP EAST, 1,552 tons, Captain John Callander, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies.

THE S. S. MARTABAN, T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and two children, and twelve deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELORA, 1,535 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived on the 23rd instant from China, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. McGregor and three children, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Townsend, and one gentleman.

SUEZ CANAL.

STEAMERS LOADING IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR BOMBAY.

Alonso (s), 1,203 tons, from Liverpool—sailed 24th August, left Suez 18th September.
Ed King (s), 1,344 tons, from London—sailed 2nd September, left Suez 16th September.
Yeddo (s), 1,800 ton's, from London—sailed 8th September.
Bivouac (s), 1,722 tons, from London—sailed 13th September.
Orlando (s), 1,437 tons, from London—to sail 20th September.
Ingraham (s), 1,220 tons, from London—to sail 7th October.
European (s), 1,600 tons, from Liverpool—to sail 20th September.
Strathclyde (s), 1,951 tons, from Liverpool—to sail 7th October.
Parana (s), 1,027 tons, from London—to sail 25th September.
Nebraska (s), 2,262 tons, from London—to sail 1st October.
India (s), 1,250 tons, from Genoa—to sail 24th September.
Redewater (s), 1,423 tons, from London—to sail 5th October.
Abbotsford (s), 694 tons, from London—to sail 1st October.
Sphinx (s), 1,500 tons, from Trieste—to sail in October.
London, 1st September 1871.

HIGH COURT.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

565-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Moorarjee Anunjee and others—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

APPEAL.

Appeal No. 178—203-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—J Frederick Aldridge and others *v* Somar Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey, for Hajee Esmael.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

582-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Vishhoocandass Hurrybhoy *v* Crustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.

352-70—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Colleandass Kerparam *v* Toolsydass Kessowdass—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

326-70—Leathes and Crawford—Pestonjee Furdoonjee and others *v* Cowasjee Nowrojee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

569-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Runchordass Toolseydass *v* Natha Jadowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

680-70—C. Tyabjee—Mathooradass Soorjee *v* The Agra Bank Limited—No appearance.

456-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalla Kutchra, &c., *v* Mrs. Mary Ann Thomas —Mr. Payne.

250-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Luckinidass Narrondass *v* Moorar Poonja—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

194-70—Shamra P. Purshotam shama Shenoy *v* Wassoodew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson & Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, Manockbai, widow—C. Tyabjee, and Thacker and Chalk.

PASSENGERS.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 20th instant per F. S. Meinam :—

From Calcutta to Marseilles—Mr Grisdale.
From Calcutta to Mauritius—Mr L. Writer.
From Calcutta to Pondicherry—Mr Galiffe and 2 natives.
From Calcutta to Madras—Mr Hetherington and Col Ford.

The following arrived on the same day per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Bangalore :—

From Southampton to Madras—Col Rowlandson's servant, Mr Whelpdale and Lieut McCalley.
From Brindisi to Madras—Captain Tabuteau.
From Galle to Madras—Mr Pator.
From Hongkong to Madras—Six native soldiers 13th M N I.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Master Sinclair, Mr and Mrs Langley, Mr Cunningham, Mr Hoskin, 1 native, and Mr Bashford.
From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Hand, Mrs Morgan, child, and servant.

The following passengers sailed on the 20th from Madras per F. S. Meinam :—

From Madras to Pondicherry—Miss Garstin, Miss Macdonell and European maid, Mr J W Hill and Mr Pechout.
From Madras to Singapore —Ten natives.
From Madras to Aden—Three natives.

The following sailed from Madras on the 20th per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Bangalore :—

From Madras to Calcutta—Col and Mrs Dunbar, Mr D A Landale, and Mr C H Reno'd.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.		Colaba.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Sept. 17th, Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 18th, Monday	1	1	0	0	0	0
,, 19th, Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 20th, Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 21st, Thursday	0	20	0	0	1	10
,, 22nd, Friday	0	31	0	16	0	30
,, 23rd, Saturday	0	61	0	23	0	36
For the week	1	13	0	39	1	76
Previously registered	38	83	36	65	45	1
Grand Total	39	93	37	4	46	77

FEMALE PRISONERS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

By the courtesy of the Senior Magistrate of Police, the following letter has been placed at the disposal of the press :—

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL OF BOMBAY, 23rd Sept.

To the SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I shall be unable to receive any more sentenced female prisoners for the present.

The accommodation for female prisoners on the criminal side of this jail is very limited ; that is, for twenty only, whereas at the present time there are thirty-eight prisoners in jail.—I have, &c.

CHARLES LAKE, Marshal.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM A FALL.

A CORONER'S jury was empannelled on Friday at Byculla concerning the death of a European fireman, aged about thirty years, and named William Budd. The particulars of the case will appear from the following evidence :—

Francis Parry said—I am an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and live in this house. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of William Budd, who was also a lodger in this house. I have known him for seven days. This day week the deceased arrived in Bombay from Hurdah, and he informed me that he had been a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company. He came alone. I think he said he was thirty-six years of age. The deceased occupied the next room to mine on the second storey of this house. He was quite well on arrival. On the 20th instant, at about 9-30 P.M., I went to bed. The deceased had returned home at about 5 P.M., on the 20th. He had been out in the town during the day, and when he returned home he seemed to be in an excited state. I cannot say whether this excited state was the result of drinking or not, because ever since he had been here he had been strange in his manner. When he returned home I thought he had been drinking. I, Mrs. Parry, and two other European engine drivers were present, and the deceased sat down and talked to us. I don't think he dined at dinner, but at about 9-30 he went to bed. The deceased lay down on his cot in his clothes without undressing. Thinking he was a little excited, I pulled his boots off and left him on the cot and went into my own room to bed. In about ten or fifteen minutes I heard a noise as if a heavy body had fallen on the floor in the shed below the deceased's window. I immediately afterwards heard a native call out, "Sahib, Sahib, sepoy." I got up and went to the verandah in front of the house and looked over the end, near at the deceased's window. I saw the deceased by the light of a candle held by a native lying on his side on the ground beneath his window. I went downstairs to his assistance and found him insensible. I raised an alarm, and we carried the deceased into the house upstairs, and I went off for Dr. Smith, who came, and under whose treatment he had been ever since. He died at about 11-20 to-day. I did not hear him get out of bed. The deceased never mentioned any intention to commit suicide in my hearing. On the night of the 18th inst., the deceased had stopped out all night, and told Mrs. Parry when he returned that he had been drinking.

The jury upon the evidence found that deceased's death was caused from the effects of injuries received by his having accidentally fallen out of a window.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A MURDER CASE.

AT a sitting of the High Court, the other day, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the case of the Queen v. Nana Aojee was disposed of. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Sattara, before Mr. R. F. MacTier, Session Judge, the accused, who is about thirty years of age, and a cultivator, was charged with having on or about the 18th June last, at Monjee Shirte, talooka Walwa, Satara Zillah, committed murder, in having, with intent to cause the death of one Mulloo and his family, induced a man, named Rajee, to mix up arsenic in the flour of which their bread was to be made, and which bread one Soobhana ate, and from the effects of which he (Soobhana) died ; and that he had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court, not concurring with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, has reversed the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused, and ordered his discharge.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

THE Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, which has now become an annual occurrence at this period of the year in this station, was opened yesterday (Friday) afternoon at the Assembly rooms. Shortly before 4 o'clock Major General Grant, C.B., commanding the Poona Division, under whose supervision all the arrangements for the exhibition have been carried out, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at the building, and having been received by Colonel Whitehill, the president and the members of the Central Committee of Management, made a final inspection prior to the exhibition being thrown open to the public.

As this exhibition has now become an annual occurrence, no formal ceremonial was considered necessary on its opening, as was formerly the case in its earlier years when first originated by Lord Napier of Magdala, and accordingly the doors were open for the entrance of the public punctually at 4 o'clock, and in a short time the rooms were well filled with all the *élite* of Poona.

The Right Hon. the Governor was expected about 5 o'clock, but was delayed by an accident to his carriage. An intimation being received of his approach, Major General Grant, C.B., in the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—who, we regret to hear, was obliged from ill health to proceed to Bombay, and was unfortunately unable to return in time for the opening day—prepared to receive him, attended by his Staff and the members of the Central Committee, and on His Excellency's arrival conducted him through the building, pointing out to him the principal objects of interest in the exhibition, all of which met with the greatest attention from His Excellency, who carefully inspected all the different classes of work, and expressed himself much pleased with the excellence of the work and the ingenuity displayed by many of the exhibitors, to whom in many instances he accorded his patronage by purchasing the articles exhibited, an act of kindness and consideration which was much appreciated, and which we have no doubt will tend in a very marked degree to encourage others in future years to strive for so high a mark of favour by displaying still further excellence in manufacture and design.

Every one was much pleased with the appearance of the rooms, which were most tastefully decorated. Every advantage was taken in disposing of the various articles exhibited to show them off to the best advantage, as also to add to the harmony of the whole ; and the admirable effect produced could only have been arrived at after an immense deal of trouble and the exercise of much taste, combined with continued personal superintendence on the part of the Honorary Secretary, Major Wardrop, who has taken every possible pains to ensure success to the undertaking in all respects.

All classes of goods were fully represented, and we were glad to observe that in most cases the prices affixed to the different articles were much more moderate than we have noticed them in former years, and as far as we could ascertain the exhibitors reaped the reward of their moderation by the speedy sales of their property.

The large variety of goods exhibited prevents our entering at present into any detailed description of them. We would, however, remark on the ingenuity and skill displayed by Sergeant Joseph, R.A., in the manufacture of a set of portable cabinet furniture, which deservedly attracted much attention and obtained the first prize in the class in which it was exhibited ; and also the first-class supply of saddlery and harness exhibited by Sergeant Goldsworthy, of the 3rd Hussars, and by men of the Royal Artillery.

The illuminations exhibited by men of the 1st Regiment G. N. I., the gold and silver thread embroidery shown by the 9th, 25th, and 23rd Regiments, the basket of the 7th N. I., and the sewing—both plain and fancy—of the five prizes of European and native corps generally, was extremely good, and we can strongly recommend all of our readers who have not yet visited the exhibition to do so this afternoon when it will again be open.

The band of the 56th Regt. was in attendance, and in the course of the evening played many of the musical compositions which have been forwarded for competition for prizes. Several of the pieces appeared to be thought well of by known good judges of music, but we believe the prizes in this class have not yet been awarded.—*Poona Observer*.

FESTIVITIES AT SURAT.

THE Surat Races, and the North and South Guzerat Cricket Match, drew together a numerous assembly here on Saturday, the 16th, from all the neighbouring stations. An excellent course had been laid out along the river-shore near Randier, and all the arrangements, including tents, refreshments, and conveyances to the spot, reflected great credit on the exertions of the committee. The afternoon was lovely, and the swarming ground, the broad sweep of the river (which was unusually full), dotted with boats full of spectators, the rich green of the foliage, and the picturesque buildings and Castle of Surat in the distance, formed as pretty a view as one could wish to see, much enhanced by a very good attendance of ladies, in spite of the heat. The native community mustered strong, and went in for the racing with great spirit and success, one of their "cracks" becoming so hilarious in consequence, that at the conclusion of his race he bolted off several miles into the districts on his own account, getting rid of his jockey on the way, and was found three days afterwards. Our Oriental brethren had also most of the luck in the lotteries, and it is whispered that some of the visitors dropped their tin freely enough to make Surat, "though lost to sight, to memory dear."

Monday commenced with a pigeon match at 7 A.M., won by Mr. Oliver of Broach—Captain Hancock being the best man of Baroda, and Mr. Porteous, C.S., of Surat.

The cricket match began at 11, the Northern team being handled by Major Fellows, and the Southerners by Mr. Newnham. The former won the toss, and went in—when the South had an unexpected piece of good luck in getting rid of Mr. Hunter, the second ball "bumping" awfully, and giving a chance from the shoulder of his bat behind the wicket, which was gladly seized by back-stop. The rest of the innings was chiefly marked by very steady play, the bowling being true and the defence cautious in proportion : the wickets fell rather slowly, considering the number of runs obtained, the last three not being taken until after tiffin.

On the South taking the bat, there followed one of those unaccountable collapses which chequer the noble game, the stumps going down like nine-pins, and the whole lot being disposed of for 49, Major Gayer alone, who scored a manful 21, being voted to have "deserved well of his country." This was apparently owing to the particularly baffling character of the bowling, Mr. Melvill bowling fast at one end, to the tune of seven balls well off the wicket, and the eighth dead on the bails, while Mr. Pedder, at the other, pitched up accurate slows with a remarkably well-placed field.

In the second innings the Southern bowling was not quite up to the mark of the first day, and the North showed it small mercy. Mr. Hunter avenged himself for his first innings casualty by playing a fine innings of 48, until a ball off his pad eluded his indomitable defence. Mr. Melvill marked his innings, though a short one, by a splendid leg-hit for seven without an overthrow, and Major Fellows laid about him like a giant for the "cock score" of 53, until he at length allowed himself to be run out from sheer fatigue. The weary leather-hunt ended for 186, and the men of the South lightened their blue cummerbunds to get as many out of 237 runs as could be made before 6 P.M., and certainly did somewhat to redeem their former failure. Mr. Oliver showed beautiful play for 35, and Mr. Cameron, although crippled in his running by a knee injured in the Poona match, for 16. Mr. Newnham's 25 included a clean leg-hit for 6, in emulation of his learned brother of Ahmedabad ; Dr. Tiechurst and Mr. Dalzell each played a very good innings of 24. Captain Blowers added 6, although lamed and in much pain from pluckily stopping with his foot a tremendous drive back from Major Fellows in the previous innings. The not-outs at 6 o'clock were Messrs. Porteous and Cloëte—the latter having also been *presented* with a seven by a series of fierce overthrows :—169 for 7 wickets, the match being thus nominally drawn, although in favour of the North, 68 runs being left to make, and only 4 men to get them.

The North had the advantage with the bat, and the South with the bowling, Messrs. Oliver, Tiechurst, and Porteous, being very steady. The fielding was up to the average on both sides, and the back-stopping of Captains Hancock and Blowers much above it. The ground was true but hard, and the balls came off it with great vivacity ; some of the Southern legs, and notably the Captain's, being at this present writing a "caution to rainbows."

The proceedings concluded with a dance, which was kept up with much spirit in spite of fatigue.

NORTH GUZERAT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cap Hancock b Porteous	9	c Techurst, b Oliver	13
Mr Hunter ...c Blowers, b Tiechurst	0	b Oliver	48
Cap Bond b w o Oliver	0	b Porteous	12
Cap Marshall...c Tiechurst, b Porteous	19	b Cloëte	13
Mr Melvill ...b Oliver	11	b Newnham	8
Maj Fellows...b Porteous	16	run out	53
Cap Reay ...c & b Oliver	11	b Oliver	0
Mr Pedder ...b Porteous	9	b Dalzell	8
Mr F Yates...c Marshall, b Melvill	0	b Porteous	12
Mr C Yates...not out	1	hit w b Oliver	0
Cap Seton ...b Porteous	0	not out	0
Byes	1	Byes	0
Leg Byes	1	Leg Byes	6
Total	90	Wides	13
		Total	186

SOUTH GUZERAT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Maj Gayer ...c Melvill, b Pedder	21	st. F. Bl'o'r, b Pedder	2
Cap Blowers ,b Pedder	1	c & b Pedder	6
Mr Oliver ..... c F. lows, b Melvill	6	b Melvill	35
Mr Cameron..b Pedder	1	b Melvill	16
Mr Newnham b Melvill	2	c Fellows, b Yates..	25
Mr Dalzell ...c Fellows, b Pedder	0	b Hancock	24
Mr Tiechurst...c Marshall, b Melvill	3	b Marshall	24
Mr Cloëte ...b Pedder	2	not out	10
Mr Porteous..b Pedder	0	not out	1
Mr Oliver...not out	2		
Mr Ramsay...b Pender	0		
Byes	1	Byes	9
Wides	3	Leg Byes	2
Total	49	Wides	14
		No ball	1
		Total	169

THE SURAT CARTING AGENCY.

IN the Surat Police Court, before Jugjivandas Khooshaldas, Esq., Full-power Magistrate.

TUESDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1871.

Mr. Fraser Hore appeared for the prosecution instituted by Sorabjee Cursetjee, the sub-contractor of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the carting agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Mr. Perozeshaw M. Metta appeared for the accused, Rustomjee Jamsetjee.

Mr. Hore, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated—This is a case instituted by Sorabjee Cursetjee, the Surat sub-contractor of the carting agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, against Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Parsee inhabitant of Surat, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, laid in the month of July last a complaint against the carting agent and his sub-contractors, and in the progress of that inquiry before Mr. Ollivant, Full-power Magistrate, the accused, on the 10th day of August last, wilfully made certain statements on oath, knowing them to be false ; whereupon Mr. Ollivant gave his sanction, under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the prosecution of the accused. There are two sanctions given by the magistrate for this prosecution : one in English, and the other in Guzerati. I shall produce Mr. Ollivant as a witness in this prosecution, and his evidence as an unprejudiced witness cannot be disbelieved or impeached in any way whatever ; and in order to meet the requirements of the Act, I shall produce Moteelal Nuthoobhoy (Mr. Ollivant's carcoon) to corroborate the evidence that will be given by Mr. Ollivant ; and as further corroborating evidence, I shall put in Mr. Ollivant's report to Government, dated 21st November 1870. It may be relied upon by the defendant that the false evidence given was not intentional, and that the defendant made such statement on cross-examination in *perplexity and confusion without any intention or deliberation*. But Mr. Ollivant will state in his evidence that Mr. Ferguson, the counsel for the defence in the carting agency case, wherein the false evidence was given, asked the accused the question three times, *when the accused denied the matter contained in the question deliberately on oath three times*. I shall also call our articled clerk, Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, who acted in that judicial inquiry as sworn interpreter of the Court by the consent of both parties, and he will swear that he interpreted Mr. Ferguson's question to the accused three times, and the accused answered the question deliberately after well considering it in the same way.

Sorabjee Cursetjee, the prosecutor, was then called, and Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, was again, by consent, sworn as interpreter of the Court.

Examined by Mr. Hore, the prosecutor said on oath—My name is Sorabjee Cursetjee. I am a Parsee. I am forty-five years of age. I am the carting agent who carries on the business at Surat. There is no other Sorabjee by name who carries on the carting agency business at Surat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozeshaw—I am the only person of the name of Sorabjee engaged in the carting agency business at Surat. I cannot say there has not been another person engaged elsewhere of that name. I have brought this charge. Rustomjee caused a petition to be made to Government regarding this carting agency. The matter was referred to Mr. Ollivant for inquiry, and who made a report on the matter. I pointed out to Mr. Ollivant that report, and he informed me that I was mentioned in that report as having suffered imprisonment. Byramjee got the report from the railway. I cannot say positively whether the report was given to Byramjee by the Railway or Government.

Re-examined by the Magistrate—I do not know English. Rustomjee gave evidence on oath before Mr. Ollivant. That is written in the sanction. I was present when Rustomjee gave his evidence. I do not know what is written in the sanction, but everything complained of is written there. I was sentenced to six months for perjury. There were others with me who were sentenced for forgery. I was acquitted by the Sudder Court. I was for a month or a month and a half in jail before I was acquitted by the Sudder Court.

Mr. Ollivant was then examined by Mr. Hore. He stated—My name is Edward Charles Kayl Ollivant. I am a Protestant. I am a full-power magistrate in the Surat District, and I am residing at Surat. I was appointed by the District Magistrate to inquire into, and make a report regarding, the petition of some Surat merchants sent to Government through Rustomjee Jamsetjee. The petition was about over-charges made by the carting agent. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, the defendant, saw me a great many times regarding the petition. I made inquiries of him regarding the petition. I then made a report to Mr. Ramsay, the Acting District Magistrate of Surat. This is the report signed by me.

Mr. Peerozeshaw—I object to the report being put in.

Mr. Hore—I have a perfect right to put that in. Section 31 of Act 2 of 1855, the Evidence Act, says that any statement made by the witness at or about the time can be admitted as corroborative evidence.

Mr. Perozeshaw—It is not yet made out when this report was prepared.

Mr. Hore—It will be presently made out.

Mr. Ollivant—I recollect one of the interviews with Rustomjee Jamsetjee. He told me that Sorabjee had suffered two or three years' imprisonment. I forget who told me, but I believe three years' imprisonment for forgery. I made this report a month or so after the last enquiry which I had with the defendant ; the facts were then fresh in my memory. The report was signed by me as full-power magistrate.

Mr. Hore—I put in the report.

Mr. Perozeshaw—I object to its being put in. It is a docu-

statement made by the witness, not in the presence of my client.

The Magistrate—I admit it as a corroboration, as a statement by Mr. Ollivant at or about the time when the fact took place.

Mr. Ollivant—Rustomjee did not use the English word forgery, but he used a Guzerati expression—meaning fabricating false documents. I have said in my report that I am informed that Sorabjee, who carries on the business of carting agency, has suffered three years' imprisonment for forgery. My report is made regarding the Surat carting agency. Rustomjee Jamsetjee informed me of what I have stated as above in my report. I produce the deposition of Rustomjee Jamsetjee, given before me on oath on the 10th day of August last. Rustomjee Jamsetjee in his evidence, amongst other things, stated as follows :—"I told Ollivant Sahib that Sorabjee was sentenced for six months for perjury, but it might have been written by him that Sorabjee was sentenced for three years ; and I told him that Sorabjee and Jehanghirjee had been released by the High Court after sentence." Upon this I gave my sanction in Guzerati. This is the sanction to prosecute ustomjee for the above statement. (Sanction put in.) Rustomjee never made a statement that Sorabjee was accused of perjury, nor did he tell me that Sorabjee was released by the High Court, nor that Sorabjee was sentenced for six months' imprisonment. Rustomjee further on the same day stated before me on oath that—"I swear I did not tell Mr. Ollivant that Sorabjee had suffered three years' imprisonment for forgery." This statement is also false. Thereupon I gave my sanction in English. This is the English sanction. (Sanction put in.) I produce my English notes. In Guzerati I find in this portion of the deposition an erasure ; it can be read *perjury*. I cannot possibly say whether the word is forgery. I recollect that the word used by the accused was forgery, and not perjury. He distinctly said forgery in his answer, and my English notes in that answer show forgery. I remember his saying that two or three times in answer to Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson distinctly used the word forgery in his question. The defendant had certainly ample time to correct it if he wished. (The English notes were put in.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Perozeshaw—I was appointed to conduct this inquiry in April 1870. I cannot remember when I was first brought in contact with Rustomjee. I think it was in the rains. I cannot say, but think it was within two months from my appointment. I sent for him through the mamlutdar. I held this inquiry principally at Mr. Carey's bungalow, where I was staying. This inquiry was conducted by me in a private manner. The accused requested to see me in a private manner generally. I made it at my bungalow in preference to my office. I forget if he assigned any reason for this. I do remember on one occasion he said he did not want the persons against whom he was preferring the charge to be present for fear of destroying the evidence. I don't remember his assigning any other reason. I don't remember Rustomjee having ever obj

of the Bengal N. I. regts., reporting on their drill, dress, appearance, and noting any point which it may be desirable to introduce into the Madras N. I. regts.

STAFF OFFICERS.

LIEUT.-COL. TRAVERS, MAJOR SCOTT, CAPT. R. STEWART.—To report fully on the object and aim of all manœuvres of the force, the outpost regulations, the modern tactics, the three arms, the organization and strategy employed, the camp sanitary regulations, the commissariat arrangements, the transport service, the transport and supply of reserve ammunition, accompanied by sketches of the ground manœuvred over.

—*Madras Mail.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF JOUNPORE BY THE FLOODS IN THE GOOMPTEE.

We deeply regret to record a sudden and great disaster. Jounpur was a fine native city of the second class. It contained nearly 9,000 houses and more than 25,000 inhabitants. The river Gumti rose suddenly on the night of Friday, the 15th of September, flooding most of the moullas south of the river, and one or two on the north of it. It continued to rise all Saturday; before noon the Kohata Mohulla, Geolar Ghat, Jehangeerabad, Wallandgunj, and Joyeapur, presented the appearance of canals; before evening the foundations of the houses began to give way, and then, one by one, they came crashing down, dissolved by an element as devouring as fire. All Sunday the waters continued to rise, and covered the roadway of the far-famed Mahomedan bridge; the fine pucka serai was now flooded, and crowds who had taken refuge there were driven to seek another resting place. All Monday and Tuesday the waters grew mightily and prevailed; the river by this time flowed freely over the parapets of the bridge, of which only the shops or kiosks were then visible, and the flood was still rising when the last tidings reached us. The whole of the city south of the river has been totally destroyed; and as some people are sceptical when they hear of native losses, we may add that the Post Office, Mission School, and solidly-built Dispensary have all likewise perished. On the north side of the city many mohullas have been swept away, and in the chief bazaars the largest houses, undermined by the rushing waters, were tumbling in one after another with a crash like that of thunder. On a moderate computation between two and three thousand houses have been destroyed; many others must undergo demolition. Ten thousand persons have been deprived of house and home, and it will require all the energy of district officers and the greatest liberality on the part of Government to prevent this calamity being followed by the ills incidental to want and exposure. This disaster, accompanied as it is by a deficient harvest and a second total failure of the indigo crop, will, we fear, inflict a blow from which the city and district will never wholly recover. It is believed that no lives have been lost. The people with good sense and forethought began removing their families as soon as the danger became imminent. Perfect order has prevailed. The Magisterial officers and District Superintendent of Police spend most of their time in the city; and the exertions of the last-named officer are said to deserve high praise. Though the waters were still rising when the mail left, we trust that the civil station is not in danger.—*Pioneer.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. A. S. LOWE.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

The Court assembled at 10 A.M., and after a short deliberation with doors closed, was re-opened and the prosecutor resumed the 5th charge and called

Shaik Kassim, check writer, who states on oath.

I was employed in the Commissariat Office, Peshawur, in the capacity of check writer. I had to check bills by looking at the monthly returns of bullocks. The bills were sent into me by the head assistant, Mr. Kelly. They first went to the Commissariat officer, who sent them to the head assistant. Those bills that were handed to me by the head assistant were gomashtas', contractors,' medical officers' and miscellaneous bills. The bills I used to check by comparing them with the monthly returns were gomashtas' and grain contractors' bills. After I had checked the bills I made them over to the head writer, Veera Raz. When the monthly returns came to me they were signed by the Commissariat officer. This is the return for July 1869 of Transport Train bullocks; it passed through my hands; it came into my hands on the 1st or 2nd of August. When I first received it I had *ardawa* written in the heading of the grain column. I cannot say for certain whether *ardawa* or barley was the word. I checked bills with the return; Munnie Ram's (bullock gomashta's) and Atma Ram's (grain contractor's) bills. When I checked one of the bills this return was not in its present state, it was altered between the checking of the two bills. I checked Munnie Ram's (bullock gomashta's) bill. This monthly return for July 1869 showed, as I have said, *ardawa* or barley. The gomashta's bill also showed barley but not the price. A calculation was made at the rate of 4 seers per bullock, according to that he charged grinding at 4 pies per maund. The monthly return for July 1869 was attached to Munnie Ram's bill. They went to Veera Raz; he drew the money order for the bill. Heera Lall Chatterjee, station gomashta, who used to be always in the office, wanted Veera Raz to give him the monthly return and bill. Veera Raz refused. He said I have no orders, I cannot give it. Heera Lall spoke to the head assistant, Mr. Kelly, and said some alteration had to be made in the bill and return. Mr. Kelly said he could not order the alteration as the money order had already been drawn out; if there is any necessity the Commissariat officer can make the change. Heera Lall went then to Colonel Lowe, Commissariat officer, and brought him to the office, Lieut.-Colonel Lowe then ordered that the bill was to be rewritten and the monthly return to be altered from barley to gram in the heading. The bill was rewritten by two parties. Erasing would not do for the alterations. One copy was drawn out by Gya Pershad, a relation of Munnie Ram's, the bullock gomashta, and was called for the purpose. The other was written by Katie Pado Gungoolie. He was one of the writers, and then the fresh bill was brought to me and I put in the red ink marks as checking it again. The original bill was not returned to me. I did not get the return back then, it was given to me afterwards late bearing corrections as in its present state. This is the bill of Munnie Ram, bullock gomashta, that I have in my hand for the month of July 1869. It did pass through my hands. The bill, I think, came in on the 5th of August, the 5th of the month being the proper day: it passed through my hands for the purpose of being checked. This is not one of the bills that I mentioned before I checked. This is a fresh bill that was made out. The reason why I think I checked this bill on August the 5th, is because there was so little to be checked in it. The return had Lieutenant Colonel Lowe's signature at the bottom when it first came to me.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—Are not bills checked *seriatim* as registered?

A.—Yes. But when they contain the pay of many people they have to be checked first.

Q—Look at the monthly return for July 1869, and say in whose handwriting "gram" and the figures 2 and 1 initialled by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe are?

A—I cannot exactly say.

Q—Did you see the erasures in the return made?

A—Yes, they were made in the office.

Q—Who made them?

A—Heera Lall Chatterjee.

Q—What did you say in the Court of Enquiry in respect to the writing of the word "gram" and the figures 2 and 1?

A—I said that the figures 2 and 1 were written by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe and the word "gram" by Heera Lall Chatterjee.

Q—What led you to make that statement?

A—The initials of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe were over it, this made me say the whole was his. The party who signs is the responsible party.

Q—What made you state that Heera Lall wrote gram?

A—I said it as he had the monthly return in his hands and had everything to do with it.

Q—Take Munne Ram's bill and say in whose handwriting it is?

A—Katie Padoo Gungoolie, who was then writer in the Commissariat Office.

Q—How do you know this?

A—The office writers told me.

Q—Did Munie Ram make out his own bills?

A—No.

The Prosecutor does not re-examine.

By Judge Advocate—Besides the word "gram," was any other alteration made in the return for July 1869?

A—Yes, 2 and 1 from 4 seers and 3 seers.

Q—When you stated that the figures 2 and 1, and the word "gram" were in Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's handwriting, did you state it as a fact or a matter of opinion?

A—I presume it was Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's handwriting.

By Court—Witness is shown monthly return book of Transport Train bullocks.

Q—Did you ever see the office copy or cattle sergeant's copy of monthly return now shown to you?

A—No, I never see them.

Captain Barton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, states on oath—I was Sub-Assistant Commissary General in the hot weather of 1869. I acted during that year for Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe from the time that he went away on privilege leave till towards the end of July 1869. I believe Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's privilege leave was nearly up when he returned to Peshawur. I therefore must have taken charge at the end of May. These are the monthly returns for June and July, and from this it appears I took charge in the beginning of June. My first signature appears on the 6th of June, and my last on the 18th July. I know that the Transport Train bullocks received barley during June and July. I never remember them receiving anything else but barley. I do not know by whose order they were receiving barley. This is the cattle sergeant's bullock return book for June 1869. It has my signature, the books show gram, though barley was issued. My explanation of how I came to sign it, is, I had just joined the department as a probationer and knew nothing at all about the regulations. I initialed this book without thought. A mass of papers were put before me for signature which I did not understand. When Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe went away on privilege leave he told me to trust to his head assistant, Mr. Kelly. This is the Transport Train bullock return for June 1869. It has my signature at the foot. To the best of my recollection Mr. Kelly, my head assistant, brought to my notice that it had been made out for gram and not barley and asked me if I would sign it. I did not consult nor until I had communicated with Colonel Lowe. I think I sent the papers on to him. My signature must have been affixed by reason of his reply. I have also some recollection that Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe said I had better sign the return, and that he would make it all right.

Objection is taken by the prisoner that secondary evidence of the letter cannot be given, that letter must be produced or accounted for, and asks the Court that as the Judge Advocate had inserted the above on the record before he had time to object, that the words relating to the contents of the letter may be erased.

Witness states he has not the letter, but distinctly remembers the circumstance.

By Court—I am not sure I did not receive the letter, but my general impression is, I must have received the letter.

By Prosecutor—Was the correspondence official or private?

A—I presume private, for if it were official it would have been copied in the office.

Q—If you had written officially, in what book would it have been copied?

A—In the letter book.

Q—Would it be entered in the office letter book or miscellaneous letter book?

A—I cannot say.

By Court—Can you state positively whether the letter was lost or destroyed?

A—I cannot say whether it was lost or destroyed.

By Court—Are you prepared to state whether you received any communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe or not on this subject?

A—Yes.

Q—In answer to question 194 you say you received a letter. Have you searched for that letter or not?

A—I have not searched, but I am perfectly certain I have not got it, for I know all about my private papers.

After protests, replies, and rejoinders between the prosecutor and prisoner, the Court cleared for deliberation.

The Court opened and immediately closed at 4 P.M.

The Court will re-assemble to-morrow, September 12th, at 10 A.M.

—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 21.

MARINE SURVEYS IN INDIA.

The following is a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General, of the 30th day of March 1871, on the subject of Marine Surveys in India:—

From the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, Geographical Department, (No. 7),—30th March 1871.

My Lord,—Together with this despatch your Excellency will receive a collection of papers, of which the most prominent are memoranda by Mr. Clements Markham, Mr. Trelawney Saunders, and Captain Taylor, late of the Indian Navy, wherein the establishments formerly maintained at Calcutta and Bombay, for the survey of the Indian Seas, are described; disadvantages considered to have resulted from the total suppression of those establishments are set forth; and the pressing necessity of providing some efficient substitute for them is urged.

2. The subject thus brought forward is one of very great importance, and deserving of the early and serious attention of your Government, who are in a position to know accurately what is wanting to correct and complete the existing charts of the Indian Seas and coasts, and with whose opinion and suggestions as to the measures advisable for the purpose I shall be glad to be furnished.—I have, &c. Argyll.

ENCLOSURE TO DESPATCH, DATED 30TH MARCH (GEOGRAPHICAL) 1871.

Letter from Mr. Clements R. Markham to the Under Secretary of State for India, on the Marine Surveys of India (with five Enclosures).

18th February 1871.

Sir,—The preparation of the section on the work of the Indian Navy, in my Memoir on the Surveys, has involved the examination of the question of marine surveys, and has led me to the conclusion that its reconsideration is very urgently needed.

The whole of the marine surveys along the coast, from the Red Sea to the Straits of Malacca, including the banks and islands to the South of India, were, as is well known, executed by officers of the Indian Navy. In former days, from about 1806 to 1834, there was a Marine Surveyor Generalship at Calcutta, filled by such men as Court, Daniel Ross, and Lloyd, who were admirably qualified to superintend the surveys. During Sir Charles Malcolm's time, also, from 1828 to 1838, there were some well equipped surveys undertaken. But after the retirement of Sir Charles, the surveys were, as a rule, wretchedly appointed, no steamers were ever used, miserable native puttamars were considered good enough for the service, the supply of instruments was very unsatisfactory, and the collection of scientific information by the surveyors was coldly discouraged. At last the surveys on the Indian coasts were stopped altogether, and nothing has been done for the last ten years.

The history of the abandonment of the surveys is briefly as follows: In March 1861 the Secretary of State proposed to the Admiralty that in future the surveys should be conducted in vessels and by officers selected by the Bombay Government and paid by the Government of India, but that the Hydrographer of the Admiralty should suggest what surveys ought to be taken up, and that the resulting charts and memoirs should be published under the authority and at the expense of the Admiralty. All correspondence between the Hydrographer and the Surveyors passing through the India Office. The late Hydrographer pointed out the great practical inconveniences of such mixed responsibility, and expressed his inability to foresee how such an arrangement could work. The India Office, however, insisted upon the arrangement that was originally proposed, and the discussion dropped. But in August 1861 the Government of India was informed that the surveys then incomplete were to be finished by the Indian Navy, and that all future surveys and charts would proceed from the Royal Navy at imperial expense. It does not appear that the latter part of this alleged arrangement had ever been proposed to the Admiralty. Admiral Washington submitted a list of the surveys that should be completed by the Indian Navy, and some of them have since been published by the Admiralty.

From the date of this alleged arrangement in 1861 to the present year, an interval of ten years, Indian marine surveys have been little attended to.

The stock of charts and copperplates was handed over to the Admiralty, but many original drawings and memoirs were lost, both at Bombay and in England. They were the results of expensive surveys, and their loss is synonymous with the waste of many thousands of pounds. It represents the cost of the surveys of which they were results, as well as that of the future surveys which their loss has made necessary. Among these losses may be mentioned the memoir on Captain Selby's Mesopotamian Survey, the drawings of the Red Sea survey now needed at the Admiralty, the charts of the Shat el Arab, the memoir and original drawings of the survey of the Gulf of Manaar, Bombay, and several charts by Lieut. and many others. The loss or destruction of so many invaluable documents was contemporaneous with the stoppage of marine surveys.

It is not clear what the arrangement with the Admiralty for securing the execution of necessary marine surveys really was, as there is nothing to show that the Admiralty ever heard of or agreed to the arrangement of which the Government of India were informed, in the Despatch, No. 2, (Marine), 28th November 1862, para. 14, namely, that in future "the surveys of the Indian Seas would be conducted by the Royal Navy, at the expense of the Imperial Government." But as the arrangement, whatever its exact nature may have been, has entirely failed to secure the objects for which it was made, and as no survey of any part of the Indian coasts has been undertaken by the Lords of the Admiralty since the abolition of the late Indian Navy, I venture to submit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, the following remarks on the urgency of adopting some more efficient system. The execution of marine surveys in the Indian Seas, the periodical revision of old work, and the production of correct charts, are absolutely necessary for the safety of the rapidly increasing ocean and coasting trade of India.

There are, I think, sufficient reasons for the arrangement that was intended to have been made in 1862 having proved abortive. The duties of the Hydrographer of the Admiralty extend over the whole world, and the exigencies of the service seldom enable the Board to furnish him with the vessels and officers which he would consider necessary to execute needful surveys in the various seas and harbours. The Indian Seas would, at the best, only receive a proportional share of his attention, and might be many years before he would consider that their requirements were more urgent than those of other parts of the world, with reference to the very limited means at his disposal. It must also be remembered that the Hydrographer has no special or local sources of information, through which he can learn the requirements of the Indian Seas, as regards the revision and completion of surveys. Vessels of the Royal Navy merely make ports, and probably never visit more than half a dozen out of the 300 ports which are frequented by the coasting vessels.

But, from the point of view of the Government of India, the safe navigation of their coasts and of the surrounding seas is a question of the greatest importance; and the necessary surveys cannot be left unprovided for without the certainty of a vast amount of loss and misery, and without incurring a responsibility of the gravest kind. Great dependencies are necessarily responsible for the due provision of means for approaching their coasts, in which respect accurate charts are even more essential than light houses. Local Governments cannot afford to depend upon the share of attention that the Admiralty can enable the Hydrographer to give to their coasts, in common with those of their seas and oceans throughout the world. The Australian Colonies have found it necessary to employ surveying services of their own; and the fact that all surveys of Indian Seas have ceased for the last ten years points to a similar necessity in India.

The great ocean and coasting trade of India renders the provision of accurate charts on safe uate scales a very important part of the duty of the Government, and although the present charts may be considered fairly to meet the requirements of general navigation, there was a good deal of work left uncompleted in 1862, while several surveys will always require periodical revision.

In 1862, Captain Constable and three of the other leading surveyors of the Indian Navy furnished Admiral Washington with a memorandum of the then state of the coast-surveys in India, including a list of the surveys that ought to be undertaken, a copy of which is appended. Not one of the plans has since been touched. Among them is the Shat el Arab river, from Basrah to the sea, which is now regularly navigated by a line of steamers; the entrance to the Gulf of Cutch, the examination of which is incomplete; the portion of the North Concan Coast between the mouth of Bombay and that of Rennie; the Malabar Coast, between Calicut and Beypore; the deep sea soundings in the Gulf of Manaar and Pak Strait; the coast from Chittagong to Akyab, which is very inaccurate, as well as from Chebuba Island to Cape Negrais; the unfinished part of the Saya de Malha bank, and others. A survey of the Persian Gulf, on a much larger scale than that of Captains Constable and Stiffe, is said to be urgently called for by the commanders of vessels navigating the gulf. There are also various portions of the coast where changes are always in course of taking place, and where there is pressing necessity for periodical revision. The Gulf of Cambay and the Malacca banks have altered very much since the survey by Lieutenant Ethersey, in 1835-37, as might be expected from the very rapid tides of that gulf. The whole gulf has silted up, and Ethersey's survey requires careful revision. The sea face of the Sunderbunds, the mouths of the Indus, that of the Godavery, and, indeed, of all the great rivers, and parts of the Malabar Coast, where alterations take place, ought to be periodically examined. Thus there cannot be any doubt that the neglect of marine surveys in India has given rise to a great accumulation of necessary works, and that there should be a permanent and efficient system for its due execution. The Bengal Government have recently caused surveys to be made on the coasts of Chittagong and Orissa, to meet some local requirements; and Mr. Girdlestone has been sent to do similar work in the Persian Gulf.

These considerations are, I submit, sufficient to show the urgent need of some effective measure for securing the due execution and revision of marine surveys, and for the publication of accurate charts on adequate scales. Only two courses appear to be possible. One has been tried, and has failed absolutely. The whole responsibility was handed over to the Admiralty, and during the interval of ten years that has since elapsed not a single survey has been undertaken in the Indian Seas. The other course is for the Government of India to organize a system for the survey of its own coasts, and to resume a responsibility which, I venture to think, should never have been abandoned.

On this subject it is very important that the views of Admiral Richards, the present Hydrographer, should be ascertained; and I therefore insert, in this place, the following extract from a letter written by Admiral Richards to myself, and dated the 7th of January 1871:—

"Up to the present time no fresh surveys have been undertaken in India, under the arrangement of 1861. Although the coast of India, as a rule, may be considered as fairly meeting the requirements of general navigation, doubtless there are exceptions; and, of course, as commerce increases, and new regions become opened up, more minute surveys will be required in India, just as they are on our own coasts and on the coasts of all other countries. It appears to me, therefore, that the small beginning you are making now" (namely, the employment, by the Bombay Government, of Mr. Girdlestone to survey a portion of the Persian Gulf) "may, at no distant time, assume much larger proportions; and I should think it very advisable to commence on some decided organization, however small, but capable of expansion. For instance, you should have an experienced surveyor as a superintendent in India, whose duty it should be to make himself acquainted with what is required, and under whose directions surveys should be carried out. As the execution of the surveys and the production of the charts is to be a joint affair between India and this country, whoever you have in the position I have named should act in concert with the Hydrographer here. You have plenty of good Indian men for such a berth, but your difficulty, probably, would be in providing many surveyors who would be seamen as well. This difficulty we could probably remedy here."

The appointment of an officer of the necessary scientific and nautical attainment in India, with duties similar to those entrusted to the marine surveyors general of the early part of the century, thus recommends itself to the Hydrographer at the Admiralty as the most advisable course. Such an officer would have the supervision of the entire coast line under the influence of the Government of India. He would be acquainted with the requirements, as regards surveys, of every part of that coast line; he would advise the Government on every subject connected with surveys; and would superintend all surveying operations, the reduction of operations and field work, and the compilation of charts. His office would form a safe place of deposit for all the valuable original drawings and memoirs which are now lost or destroyed.

The extent to which surveys should be undertaken would, of course, be decided upon financial grounds; but while expenditure on such service would be regulated, and need never be very large, the appointment of a superintendent would ensure an efficient organization, which would be capable of expansion, or otherwise, from year to year.

The choice lies between the present almost total abandonment of all surveys, with the consequent losses, disasters, and resulting discredit to the Government, or their execution under the superintendence and at the expense of the Government of India. The subject is one which, I venture to submit, is worthy of careful consideration from the Secretary of State in Council.

I placed the correspondence with the Admiralty in 1861-62, and other papers, in the hands of Mr. Trelawney Saunders, the Assistant Geographer to the India Office, with a request that he would furnish me with his views on the whole subject; and his Memorandum, which is herewith appended (No. 2), gives a complete account of the correspondence which took place at time of the abolition of the surveys, with his opinion of the course that should now be adopted, especially as regards the production of charts. I also beg to submit herewith a copy of my general history of the surveying operations of the Bombay Marine and Indian Navy, and copies of two very able papers which Captain Taylor, of the Indian Navy, has prepared, at my request. One is on the harbours of India, and the other is a complete review of the question of Indian marine surveys, to which I beg to call especial attention. Captain Taylor is in the first rank among the surveyors of the late Indian Navy, and has had great experience in Indian marine surveying.

I trust that these additional papers will prove useful in the consideration of this the important question.—I have, &c.,

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM,
Geographical Department, India Office.

The Under Secretary of State for India.

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